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## Orofacial Pain Multiple Choice Questions

### Dental (odontogenic) pain

*More than one answer may be correct. Select all that apply.*

1. **Risk factors for acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis include:**
  - a) Smoking
  - b) Poor oral hygiene
  - c) Immunosuppression
  - d) Stress
  - e) All of the above
2. **The most appropriate analgesic for pericoronitis providing it is not contraindicated is:**
  - a) paracetamol
  - b) co-codamol
  - c) codeine phosphate
  - d) ibuprofen
  - e) diclofenac
3. **The osmolality theory of dental pain elicits an action potential in which pulpal fibres?**
  - a) A delta fibres
  - b) A beta fibres
  - c) A gamma fibres
  - d) C fibres
  - e) D fibres
4. **Which of the following conditions is more commonly known as a 'dry socket'?**
  - a) acute pulpitis
  - b) periapical periodontitis
  - c) alveolar osteitis
  - d) pericoronitis
  - e) acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
5. **Select from the following list materials suitable as temporary restorative materials for carious teeth:**
  - a) amalgam
  - b) composite
  - c) glass ionomer cement
  - d) zinc oxide eugenol
  - e) compomer
6. **Pericoronitis can be managed with:**
  - a) antibiotics
  - b) alvogel
  - c) analgesia
  - d) tooth extraction
  - e) root canal treatment

## Persistent pain after dental surgery

*More than one answer may correct. Select all that apply.*

7. **From the following list select the most common cause of chronic orofacial pain**
  - a) chronic periodontitis
  - b) trigeminal neuralgia
  - c) temporomandibular disorders
  - d) cluster headaches
  - e) glossopharyngeal neuralgia
8. **Short-lasting unilateral neuralgiaform conjunctival irritation and tearing (SUNCT) is characterized by which of the following symptoms?**
  - a) unilateral pain
  - b) bilateral pain
  - c) burning pain
  - d) electric pain
  - e) aching pain
9. **From the following list select those complications that can occur with Temporal arteritis?**
  - a) Acute sinusitis
  - b) Paralysis of ipsilateral facial nerve
  - c) Paraesthesia of ipsilateral Trigeminal nerve's maxillary division
  - d) Pulpitis of ipsilateral maxillary molar teeth
  - e) Vision loss
10. **From the following list select those conditions which can result in peripheral secondary neuropathies.**
  - a) Malignancy
  - b) Parkinson's disease
  - c) Multiple Sclerosis
  - d) HIV
  - e) all of the above
11. **Which of the following medicines are commonly used to treat neuropathic pain?**
  - a) Mirtazapine
  - b) Fluoxetine
  - c) Oxycodone
  - d) Gabapentin
  - e) Pregabalin
12. **Select from the following statements those applicable to Atypical odontalgia.**
  - a) characterized by dull aching pain
  - b) characterized by sharp, shooting pain
  - c) never spreads to the adjacent teeth
  - d) usually affected by testing tooth and surrounding tissues with thermal or electrical stimuli
  - e) has no clear radiographical findings

## Recent advancements in Temporomandibular Disorders (TMDs)

*More than one answer may correct. Select all that apply.*

13. **Decreased COMT activity increases pain sensitivity through increased levels of circulating catecholamines activating which adrenergic receptors?**
  - a)  $\beta 1$
  - b)  $\beta 2$
  - c)  $\beta 3$
  - d)  $\beta 1 + \beta 2$
  - e)  $\beta 2 + \beta 3$
14. **Protracted or excessive mechanical stress can result in the production of free radicals through which mechanisms?**
  - a) microbleeding into joint space
  - b) haemolytic fission
  - c) inhibition of neuropeptide release
  - d) phospholipid catabolism
  - e) hypoxia-reperfusion injury
15. **Red flag signs and symptoms that might suggest a more sinister condition mimicking TMDs include:**
  - a) ipsilateral lymphadenopathy
  - b) anterior disc displacement without reduction
  - c) cranial nerve dysfunction
  - d) unilateral myofascial pain
  - e) all of the above
16. **Which of the following medications have shown promising results in the last three years for the management of myofascial pain ?**
  - a) citirazine
  - b) EMLA
  - c) NDMA blocker
  - d) propranolol
  - e) gabapentin
17. **Which of the following terms should no longer be used to describe TMDs?**
  - a) temporomandibular joint dysfunction
  - b) osteoarthritis
  - c) tmj
  - d) arthralgia
  - e) facial arthromyalgia
18. **Anchored disc phenomenon is suggested when the articular disc is adhered to:**
  - a) articular eminence
  - b) glenoid fossa
  - c) tendon attachment of lateral pterygoid
  - d) condylar head
  - e) tympanic plate

## Trigeminal neuralgia

Select one correct answer.

### 19. Which of the following statements with regards to the epidemiology of TN is true?

- a) Misdiagnosis is a significant problem associated with collecting epidemiological data for TN
- b) Recent epidemiological studies show a decrease in the incidence of TN
- c) TN has an annual incidence in the UK of between 4 – 5 per 1 million population
- d) TN is most common in the 40 – 50 years age group
- e) TN predominantly affects males

### 20. Which of the following symptoms is not a recognised feature of classical Trigeminal Neuralgia?

- a) Light touch provokes the pain
- b) Pain occurs across two divisions of the Trigeminal Nerve
- c) Severe, shooting pain lasting around 30 seconds
- d) The initial attack of the pain was clearly memorable
- e) The pain occurs in conjunction with facial flushing

### 21. With regards to the pathophysiology of Trigeminal Neuralgia, which of the following statements is true?

- a) Most cases of TN are associated with previous Herpes virus infection
- b) Radiological imaging confirms the presence of neuronal damage
- c) The “refractory period” is associated with sodium influx into the neurones
- d) TN is caused in most cases by neuronal damage caused by multiple sclerotic plaques
- e) TN is precipitated by injury to the trigeminal axons peripherally

### 22. Which of the following medicines used to treat trigeminal neuralgia is currently considered first choice for oral therapy?

- a) Carbamazepine
- b) Lamotrigine
- c) Oxcarbazepine
- d) Phenytoin
- e) Pregabalin

### 23. Which surgical technique is considered to provide the longest pain free duration following treatment?

- a) Balloon decompression
- b) Gamma knife® surgery
- c) Microvascular decompression
- d) Peripheral cryotherapy
- e) Radiofrequency thermocoagulation

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MCQ Answers	1	e
Dental (odontogenic) pain	2	d
	3	a+d
	4	c
	5	c+d
Persistent pain after dental surgery	6	a+c+d
	7	c
	8	a+c+d
	9	e
	10	e
	11	c+d+e
Recent advancements in Temporomandibular Disorders (TMDs)	12	a+e
	13	e
	14	a+d+e
	15	a+c
	16	d+e
	17	a+c+e
	18	b
Trigeminal neuralgia	19	a
	20	e
	21	b
	22	a
	23	c

